CONGRESS.

Congress Looking After the Railroad Interests.

Animated Discussion Over the Senator Elect from Georgia.

the Way Boubtini Bills are Rushed Through the Hense.

Protecting Members from Women Lobbyists.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1871. Mr. THURMAN, (dem) of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, requesting Congress to pass no more land grants for railroad or other corporations.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. V., from the Committee on Pinance, reported back the House joint resolution author-izing the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., to change its location and name. Passed.

change its location and name. Passed.

CINCINNAM AND SOUTHIEM RAILBOAD.

Mr. SHERMAN, dep.) of Obio, presented a memorial asking authority from Congress for the Cincinnast and Southern Railroad Company to construct their road through the State of Kentucky, nemission to do which is now withheld by adverse action of the Kentucky State Seinte.

Mr. SHRIMAN expression his hearty concurrence in the prayer of the memorial and his hole that if there was any time when the federal authority might be properly exercised in railroad matters in was when a State obtainately placed itself in the way of the construction of a road desired alike by Northern and Southorn propile as a means of communication.

The memorial was observed printed.

HOMERICAND FOR SOLDERRA.

Northern and Southern people as a means of communication. The memorial was ordered printed.

Mr. Pomerov, (rep.) of Kam, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported his House bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and salicies, their widows and orphanchildren, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, with amendments sir king out the provision allowing the assignment of homestead extilicates, and by omitting the section showing the earth of the land by an agent or attorney. The committee also recommend that the Commissioner of the deserval Land billoc have authority to make all smooth regulations to carry the act lists offect, especially regarding the declarations and proofs required.

At one OART FOR A GEORGIA SENATOR.

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At one clock the Science, according to a previous order, took up the John resolution prescribing the form of oath to be taken by H. B. M. Milier, claiming a seat as Senator from the print of the contract of th

took up the joint resolution prescribing the form of oath to be taken by H. B. M. Miller, claiming a seat as Senator from Hoograp.

Mr. TRIMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, proceeded to show that Mr. Miller had received some more votes for Senator than his colleague, Mr. Hill, who had been admitted; that he had been elected by persons not disqualised, and that the admitistration of a quantised oath, in consequence of Mr. Miller's service in the received army as a surgeon, was in accordance with the practice in the admission of Meesrs, shobse and Budier to seats in the House and of Mr. Hill to the Senate, none of whom could take the test cath. Mr. Miller was not disqualised oneer the fourteenth amendment, and though a democrat, had received republican votes—among others that of the present contestant for the seat, Mr. Earron, when running as a candidate for the Georgia State Constitutional Convention. He assisted to frame a constitution for that State and had advocated its adoption by the people. The disposition of similar cases was then received to by Mr. Trumbull. It was contended by some that Mr. Miller was not obliged to take the bath of July, 1862; that that oath was not intended to be applicable to Congressmen. He would not discuss that question, but he believed the test oath repeal bill now in the bands of the Frestient covered the case. He had brought forward his bill to expedite a settlement of the question.

Mr. Endavyne, tepe, of Vt., in opposition to the claim of Mr. Thomas and the prescretch of the descript legislature in electing a Senator disqualitied by law was a defance and overriding of law, and that Congress was bound in self-defence and to preserve the integrity of its legislation to resist these attempts. The accessity for this was more apparent in view of the fact that those for whom the clemency of Congress was asked had, as a class, secured their election broaks two had made for the resolution overed the case of Governor Vance, who had been elected Benator from N

covered the case of Powering Renator from North Carolina.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that it did not, but was specially contined to the case of Mr. Milier.

Mr. CORLING, rep.) of N. Y., delivered a long legal argument to show that Miller was objectionable to every element of the test oath legislation, and in denial of the legality of the

Mr. CARPETTER, (rep.) of Wis., held that the not of Con-

oing. The speaker wear to get the speaker was the first the act in other respects.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of Ga., stated that Mr. Miller had been decked by the Georgis Legislature over more popular canditates, among whom were two gallant generals, because he have a mong whom were two gallant generals, because he was not obnazious to the fourteenth amendment and tikely to be more acceptable to Congress. He decided that that gen-leman's success was due to his connection with the recel-ion, as the tast of his professional services in the rebei army was not generally known. The cheaker did not know of it until very recently. Mr. Hill then desauded himself from an imputation upon his loyatly during the debate. He ex-plained that his disabilities were removed without his knowledge, his name being included in a bill with many others; that he did know he labored under draability, but considered his case similar to that of Thomas, of Maryland, because of his having done acts of kindness to his children in recel service, but never with any intention of assisting that cause. His colleague, Dr. Miller, had opposed secession; was among the first to sasist reconstruction, and could not have been elected unless by republican votes.

Dr. Miller. had opposes a rectal not have been elected unless has reconstruction, and could not have been elected unless by republican vates.

Mr. Monros, (rep.) of Ind., held that the election of Miller was void, because he was insligible at the time of his election. It had been said during the debate that the test oath had been repealed. But was it repealed? The bill had passed the Genate at the last session without the knowledge of three members of the body, and it could not get one third of the Senate to day. Its passage through the House had been procured upon the representation that it had racelyed the unanimous approval of the Senate. It was not too much to say that the repeal of the test oath was a fraud upon the Senate. He did not say it was so intended, but in effect it was a fraud.

Senate. He did how say it is a fraud.

Was a fraud.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., corroborated the statement of Mr. Scott, (rep.) of passage of the bill referred to, Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., corroborated the statement of Mr. Morton as to the hurrice passage of the bill referred to, under what was called "the Anthony rule," which permitted only bills to be considered to which no objection was made. While opposed to the podey indicated by that repeal he took ground in favor of the admission of the present claimant.

Mr. TRUMBULL, responding to what he termed the singular charge of fraud upon the Secards, read from the Glob the report of the proceedings attending the passage of the test cath repeal in the Senato, to show that the bill was read in full upon his (Trumbull'e) request; that he had also made a remark in regard to it, and that if had been passed regointly and properly. He expressed his surprise to hear such a charge.

full upon his (Trimbull's) request; that he had also made a remark in regard to it, and that it had been passed regularly and properly. He expressed his surprise to hear such a charge.

Mr. Monton explained that he did not charge fraud upon the Senate; but that the passage of a bill of so much consequence, in just one minute, without general notice, justified him to characterizing it as a fraud.

Mr. Thumpull, inquired whether Mr. Morton did not suppose the Judiciary Committee hence what the bill was.

Mr. Monton replied that he did not know how that was; but he had understoot that the bill had not received the sanction of a majority of that committee.

Mr. Thumbull republished by a made to the committee.

Mr. Thumbull relevant it from a member of the committee.

Mr. MORTON - Peard it from a member of the committee.

Mr. MORTON proceeded to detail more minutely the circumstances attending the passage of the bill through both house. He had not supposed that there was more than a corporal's guard in its favor in the House, but steer jving on the table there for more than a year it had been suddenly called up and forced through.

Mr. SAWER, (rep.) of S. C., defended the test oath repeal from the charge of having been passed surrepulsiously. He agreed with Mr. Thurman in regarding it at this time as an abandoment of the proscripture republican policy, and he still regarded it as a measure or built the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Notton) would live to appreciate the advantages to flow from it, and hoped no maling influence at the other end of the seeme would prevent the becoming a law. But it would be recognized as one of the wisest measures of this administration.

After further discussion by Messry. Thurman, Scott and

would be recognized as one of the wisest measures of this administration.

After forther discussion by Messrs. Thurman, Scott and Howe the Senate voted upon the pending question, which was upon ordering the bill to a third reading, which resulted—yeas 23, navs 23, as follows:—

YRAS—Messrs. Birt, Casseriy, Cole. Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Fianagan, Fowler, Hamilton of Md., Harris, Hill, Howe, Johnston, McCreery, McDonaid, Recels, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbul, Vickers and Wilson—28.

NATS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cragin, Fedmunds, Gilbert, Howell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Fomeroy, Ramsey, Stearns, Stewart, Sunner and Warner—90.

Messrs. Bayard, Carpenier, Sherman and Wilser, in the affirmative, paired off with Messrs. Conkiling, Hamilton of Texas, Cameron and Fool, in the negative.

The bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

The Guif Steamship Subaidy bill then came up as unfinished business, when the Senate, at forty-five minutes past ein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

OPPOSITION TO BAILBOAD LAND GRANTS. Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., presented petitions from citizen of New York against railroad land grants, and for appro-priation to the American Printing House for the Blind. RILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. WHERLER, (rep.) of N. Y .- A proposed amend-

ment to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

By Mr. Cosn, (rep.) of N. C.—To protect loyal and peaceable citizens and to perpetuate the evidence of losses sustained in the war of the rebellion; providing for the appointment of a commissioner in each county in Alabama, Arkan ment of a commissioner in each county in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Kentucky, to take cogn trance of all Ku Klux outrages. The bill, which was a long one, having been read on the demand of Mr. NIBLACK, Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., moved that it be rejected, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was negatived by 55 to 144. The bill was then referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

fruction Committee.
The reading of the bill and the voting occupied all that was sit of the morning heur; the object being to prevent the Air ine Railroad bill from coming before the House.
Various other bits were introduced and referred, includfr. Bingliam (rep.) of Ohio-Requiring information he aid given by Congress to the several States for the

apport of education.
By Mr. PROBER, (rep.) of Tenn.—To preserve the peace in
he several States and Territories.

the ereral States and Territories.

By Mr. Aspara, (rep.) of No.—To reduce the duty on 'imported woof; also in relation to the bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leagenworth; also a Joint resolution of

the Missouri Legislature against further land grants to rail roads.

By Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa.—To regulate the drawing and summoning of jurous in the United States Distric ing and summosting of jurors in the United States District and Oliredit Courts.

Ey Mir. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y.—To provide for additional mail service to Erazil. Referred. He said the object of the bill was to supply chesp coffer without additional cost, and there was no satisfy in the bill.

Ey Mr. Poyrez, (dem.) of N. Y.—In relation to goods in bond. Referred.

bond. Referred.

THE STRAMER TENNESSER.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., presented a communic from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the steat Founcessee, intimating that the department does not ent-any apprehensions as to her safety, and that no intelli-mity by redecred of her before the arrival of the Tyb Now York. New York.

Mr. Roofers, (dem.) of Ark., rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution, recting that a number of certain
women—claughter)—had taken possession, ten days since, of
the room of the Committee on Education and Labor, and requesting the Speaker to take steps immediately to remove

questing the Speaker to take steps immediately to remove those women.

The SPRAKER did not spe that there was any question involved in the resolution, and did not know that he had any authority in the matter. If he had he would cheerfully delegate it to the gentleman from Arkansas. (Loud iaughter.)

THE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF GERMANY.

M. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution regardating the ideas contained in a late message from the President as to the supposed similarity between the political institutions of the empire of Germany and the United States. Negatived.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and bring before the Heurse the bill to amend the act of May 31, 10th, to enforce the rights of ottlerns of the United States and the special order for Wednessiay, after the reading of the journal, the vote to be taken at four o'clock, without any dilatory motions. ASED PENSIONS FOR TOTALLY DISABLED SOLDIFRS.

pensioners who had fost the sight of both eyes or who had otherwise been totally disabled in service.

Mr. Bernamin, (rep.) of No., said that the subject was before the Committee on Pensions, which would soon report a bill; he therefore hoped the motion would be rejected. The motion was rejected.

PRESENGE OF THOOPS AT ELECTIONS.

The SPERAMER presented a communication from the President in reply to a resolution offered zome days ago by Mr. Sargent, and showing that the aid of the military of the United States had been given, by order of President John, in aid of the civil authorities of California, at an election there in 1598, on the request of the Governor of that State.

State.

The suggestion was made by Mr. Brooks, of New York, and kesser. Wood and Cox, that troops had been sent to New York to interfere with the election there without any requisition from the Governor of New York, and a like observation in regard to Pennsylvania was made by Mr. Randell The House, at half-past four, adjourned.

A CAPITAL CARNIVAL.

The Coming Pageant at Washington-A Masquerade Procession, A Tournament, Races, Balls, &c., &c.-Admirable Arrangements of the Committee-The Biggest Thing of the WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1871.

The all-absorbing topic in this city just now is the fete or carnival which is to be held on the 20th and 21st of the month. The idea originated in the fertile brain of Mr. A. H. Sheppard, of this city, who enlisted the sympathies of several preminent business men in the project. A public meeting was held, the matter discussed, and voted feasible, an organization effected, committees appointed, and all went to work with a will. A room was chosen for the headquarters of the Executive Committee, the services of an energetic and responsible citizen secured as gene-ral secretary, and then the arrangements for the details began. The time chosen was before the adjournment of Congress, in order that visitors from abroad might have a chance to see the legislative bodies in session, as well as participate in the festivities. The next point to be made was to secure a reduction of fare on all the railroads. In this the committee have succeeded even beyond their expectation, nearly every one of the railroad companies connecting with routes leading to the city having agreed to issue HALF FARE TICKETS,

good for ten days. By this means citizens from the West, North and South will have good opportunity of visiting the capital. Having secured the reduction in rates, the committee determined, as far as possible, to protect strangers from exerbitant charges, and accordingly sent circulars to the principal hotels and boarding houses asking that a statement of the number of persons they could accommodate and the charges per day be sent them. A record of this is now in the possession of the committee, and on application to headquarters will be shown strangers, in order that they may know exactly what the charges of the different places are and govern themselves accordingly. The Commit and govern themselves accordingly. The Committee on Decorations at once went to work in a business-like manner. They propose that on both
nights of the felt the entire avenue from the Treascry to the Capitol shall be illuminated. They have
had a branch turner with seven jets made for each
of the lamps on the avenue; ten thousand linea
Chinese lanterns will be strung along the distance,
banners, flags and emblems will be stretched from
tree to tree, calcium and electric lights will be used,
and on the second night a general illumination of
the business houses and dwellings along Pennsylvania avenue will complete the fancy scene. At the
corner of Sixth street and the avenue

is now in process of erection. It is a single span of 120 feet, the centre being ninety feet clear from the ground. It will be festoned with appropriate designs, surmounted with an American flag and filluminated with thousands of gas jets. A brilliant pyrotecnic display has also been arranged for each night, and the articles are now being manufactured by a New York firm. They comprise a number of new.

and the articles are now being manufactured by a New York firm. They comprise a number of new, original and appropriate designs, the concluding representation one night being a grand representation of Washington on horseback, and the other inght a temple of liberty, with a full-sized figure of the immortal father of his country.

The Committee on Masquerade have determined that their portion of the celebration shall exceed any similar aftar ever given in the United States. They have hired and had manufactured over three thousand cossumes, and are sure that each one of them will be used. The costumes comprise every conceivable comic or grotesque idea which could be suggested. There will be maskers on foot, maskers in carriages and maskers on horseback. Alt the German societies have been myited, and will give a representation of the imaguration of the lemale President in 1873. There will see a guard of nonor, consisting of infanity, cavalry and artiflery, all attired in female costume, and the President, supposed, of course, to be the ambificious Mrs. Woodhail, will be mounted in a triumphal car, surrounded by any number of courteriest sixteenth amendments,

THE CARNIVAL PROCESSION

will be preceded by a battalion of amateur police, 100 in number, rigged out in full nufform, with a

will be preceded by a battallon of amateur police, 110 in number, rigged out in full uniform, with a badge, baton, &c. These impromptu guardians will be personated by laos ranging in age from ten to fitteen years, and in height from three to four test then there will be Mother Goose's melodies, the o woman who lived in a shoe, Mother Hubbard an fairy speciacles, with which the imagination youth. There will be carpet-baggers, Sherman bummers, Capitol movers and an endless variety single masks. The equestrian exercises will be held between the nours of two and four each day, and will consist of trotting matches, a show of fine stock and equipages and such other exercises as may be suggested. For these it was thought best not to offer purses, but instead a number of prizes, such as fine buggles, gold and sliver mounted harness, robes,

blankels, whips, &c. Another feature will be A GRAND TOURNAMENT, in which young men calling themselves knights from Virginia, Maryland and the District will par the virginia, Earyland and the District with par-ticipate. It will differ from the ordinary tourna-ment in that, instead of tilting for a single ring, the riders will have "to go for" three of them. This will be followed, of course, by the orthodox custom of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, the whole concluding with a select ball. During the two days the entire city will be entivened by a grand or-chestra. All the bands in the vicinity have been engaged for the occasion, and such as are not in toe

whole concluding with a select ball. During the two days the entire city will be enlivened by a grand orchestra. All the bands in the vicinity have been engaged for the eccasion, and such as are not in the procession will be stationed at given points and discourse choice music. There will be a such as a such as an end of the executive Committee, one a full dress civic and the other a masquerade. The tickets to each of these are to be sold only by subscription, and both promise to be exceedingly brilliant. In addition to these a number of other balls will take place, the most prominent of which will be at the Corcoran Art Gallery, the proceeds to be devoted to the Washington monument fund. Among other incidents will be the military procession and review by General Sherman, the best drilled and equipped organization to receive a stand of colors, valued at \$1,000, or that amount in mener, as they may elect. The intervals will be filled up with goat races, foot races, games of various kinds, for all of which prizes have been offered. In order that an opportunity of witnessing the sight may be afforded at every available point raised sents will be created. To these a small fee sufficient to cover the cost will be charged. A number of distinguished visitors have been invited to become the guests of the city during the two days, and many of them have signified their acceptance of the invitation. The cost of the affair will be about \$40,000, and there is no doubt but that it will be a rich freat for all who attend. The afternoon of both days will be observed as a holiday, the departments and schools being closed, and a number of business houses, including all the banks, have agreed to close their places of business at twelve o'clock each day.

ANTICIPATING PEACE.

The German Citizens Preparing for a Great

Demonstration.

A meeting of inducatial German citizens was held last evening in Liederkranz Hall, Fourth street, to make preliminary arrangements, in anticipation of a speedy termination of the European war, for holding a grand peace demonstration and festival in this

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Wesendonk, Peters, Soloman, Kuhner and Schedier, was appointed to select a full committee of 100 from the different German societies to make all necessary arrangements for the demonstration and draw up a programme of the festivities. This committee will go to work immediately and have all ready for the demonstration to come our as soon as peace is proclaimed.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books WOVEN OF MANY THREADS. James R. OSCOOD &

The first publication of a new old firm, honorable in years and still more honorable in reputation, that, born old, like Tim Linkinwater, is gradually coming down to all the energy of five-and-twenty. When Carter & Hendee established a book store on the "old corner" in Foston they builded far better than they knew. Baptized anew as Ticknor, Reed & Fields, transformed later into Ticknor & Fields, changed by the wheel of time into Fields, Osgood & Co., and finally, by the retirement of its senior partnor, assuming its present name, the firm of James R. Osgood & Co. inherits more brains than almost any other publishers in the world; for it is to them that we look for the English poets, even as far back as Chancer; for De Quincey, for Tennyson, for the Brownings, for Scott, Thackeray and Dickens; for many another English author; for Hawthorne and the majority of America's cleverest writers. Why, with an announcement of new books in which are to be represented Emerson, Lowell, Whittler, Bryant, Holmes, Mrs. Stowe Parton, Bayard Taylor, Whipple, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Kate Field, Dickens, Hawthorne, Trowbridge and others, James R. Osgood & Co. should make their first appearance in the modest garb of yellow-covered literature can only be unted for by the Scriptural dogma of the last being first and the first last. "Woven of Many Threads" is "a novel by a lady well known in art circles in this country, and for many years resident in Italy." It is always good to hear of an American novel, for novel writing does net seem to be indigenous to our soil. While England actually spawns fiction, much of which is good while Trollopes people the circulating libaries and furnish small talk for all the spinsters in the United Kingdom, England's own cousin, America, brings forth little romance with infinite labor. "There's a destiny in these things, gentlemen," and it is not our destiny to give birth to a Thack-erey or a Dickens so long as we are busy making history. Until the good time coming we must be contented with what the gods, or at least the publishers, provide. That is, contented if we be not book reviewers. Had we not become entangled to "Many Threads" we should be content, Sidney Smith being quite right in maintaining that it prejudices a writer to read a book before reviewing it, and we are not content because it is one of those books which it is impossible to thoroughly condemn. It stands upon that border line between good and indifferent which is the despair of conscientious critics. You are inclined to say to the author, saying it somewhat fearfully, "Go and sin no more," and you are likewise inclined to amiably whisper, "If you feel writing to be your mission persevere, and the future may produce

desirable fruit." We are inclined to be amiable because "Woven of Many Threads" is evidently the work of a cultivated woman, writing satisfactory English and appreciating the beautiful. We are more inclined to be severe, because we see no evidence of a greater motive power than culture, appreciation and certain facility born of much absorption of people's ideas. It is a book written by an "American lady" (is it not better to be an American woman even in an advertisement?), but it is not an American novel. It is English of the English. The characters, when not romantic and Italian, belong to the English aristocracy and genery, and Americans only figure in the garb of several vulgar parcenus. This in itself is no crime against art, although there is no reason why Americans should not employ home material even in far distant Rome; but what strikes us most forcibly is the author's artistic insincerity-

You may praise, you may lather that book if you will. But the scent of Irlend "Murray" will hang round it still. It is the old, old story, of which English publishers stand in such mortal fear as to condema unread romances the scenes of which are laid in Italy, First, there are Paris, the Louvre, Fontainebleau, Versattles and Pere la Chaise, with appropriate disquisitions on pictures, Louis XIV., Marie Antolnette, Rachel and Abelard and Heloise; thence we are taken to Marsellles and treated to a few of Murray's tidbits; and then we are launched upon the eternal city. Santo Spirito, San Michele, Villa Aldobrandini, Capella del Coro, the Pincio, Ponte Molie, the fountain of Egeria, San Onofrio, with Tasso for a moral; Coliseum, St. Peter's, Guido, Guercino, Fra Angelico, San Souci, near Naples: the Bine Group, a little flavor of revolution with Garibaidi and battles of Castel Fidardo and Ancona, and behold the threads upon which the writer has strung her characters.

And the people are as well known as the various hand. There is one brunette heroine, born for suffering, "a Cario Dolce type of beauty," and another become all blonde and sunshine, who commits suicide, as such natures-never do. Both are equally beautiful, both are foils, and both drive Roman se ciety more or less mad. There is beroine number three, a lovely Italian girl, with the customary wonderful eyes, who is betrayed—as usual. There is a Lady Dinsmore, with a "hidden, corroding grief," who binds her sching brow with aromatic vinegar," as aristocracshould; there are several nuns, a governess, of responding heroes, one English and heir to large estates, handsome of course, whom we "know for our own" even to the forehead, which a premature baldness had toft a little bare; the second is a liber tine, Prince Conti, beloved of the blondes; the third is a supposed Roman foundling, looking like Cimabue, Raphael and Parmigiano all in one, and possessing a marvellous voice, that sings in the Pope's choir as voice never sang within our recollections of Rome; all the angels in heaven seemed to sing with him. There are a noble French villain and an intellectual Scotchman, who on all necessary occasions does the cicerone and the heavy bric-a-bra business to perfection, et voilà tout,

Given the romantic situations, the author manufactures people that will fit into them. The situations are dramatic, consequently the people must be brought to grief. And this is what we mean in accusing the author of instacerity. The book is not a natural outgrowth, and we contend that no book should be written unless it be to tell some new thing or to tell some old thing better than it has been told before. Remove the characters under discussion from their loved and well-worn frames, and the interest would in great part vanish. Tole rable as they are they have not sufficient body to stand alone; and a novel depending upon situations for its effects is no better as literature than the conventional melodrama. Because a cultivated woman travels and knows a little about music and painting it does not follow that she should write a nevel. Nav. we contend that the tendency of the superficial dilettante who rushes into print is bad. It leads to one of the worst species of cant, which is art cant. No one has a right to touch art in never so trifling a criticism who cannot speak with profes sional authority. Sentimental theorizing over the works of the old masters, rhapsodies over Lamar tine and Listz-theorizing and rhapsonizing in which false ideas invariably predominate-are no more nor less than exasperating to the real artist. The social pests of to-day are the men and women who go about as authorities on the strength of position, general culture and enormous feeling of superiority because of a few years' residence in Europe. Do they ever recall the lines of the poet Cowper?

How great the fool that's been to Rome

We say, emphatically, away with such authorities and when they air their sentimentalities in book form, away with the books. No one dares to dis cuss carpentry who does not possess the knowledge of the carpenter. No one dares to touch mathematics who cannot solve its problems. Because art is not an exact science shall it be taken in vain? One of the greatest mistakes of Hawthorne's life was presuming to become an art critic and tarnishing the beautiful romance of "The Marble Faun" by praise of the work of certain artists with whom he was on terms of intimacy. Hawthorne's indgment in art was worthless, yet modest as was his genius it could not perceive the wrong thus done. In Hawthorne this was but a spot upon the sun. In the author of "Woven of Many Threads"

Italy is dangerous ground, and none but the best and greatest should touch it. It has been gone over

too many times. A De Stael, a George Eliot, a Hans Christian Andersen may claim it as their right. Thomas Adolphus Troilope has, by long years of intimacy with the Italian people and thoroughly truthful delineation of their characteristics, shown himself master of the situation. Even the author of "Mademoiselle More" wrote with considerable authority and no little interest, but in "Woven of Many Threads" we see nothing more than a conventiona lay figure, upon which the author has hung some very nice clothes and sentimental speeches. Instead of true local coloring, such as renders "Romola" little less than marvellous, we are treated to the old peppering of "yout ensemble," "moyen age," dolce far niente," "maestro," "cattiva raggetto," "povera contessa," "grande passion," "bella donna," "certamente," as though the substitution of a few foreign words for good Anglo-Saxon constituted the difference between English and Italian romance. It is all false and consequently not to be endured. "Hast thou suffered!"

"Then this book is not for thee," is the quotation borrowed for her title page by the author of "Woven of Many Threads." We have suffered, yet this book is not for us. The "lady" must first put aside the affectations of the diletantic before she can look for the respect of common sense.

The publishers shed lustre upon the book, not the book upon the publishers, and if we cannot extol this firstborn of James R. Osgood & Company at least we can heartly admire the neat and artistic monogram in which the new old firm makes its debut before the English reading world.

THE AMERICAN RACING RECORD AND TURE Getter for 1871, edited by W. G. Dorling, is a valuable work for racing men, and should be in the hands of all patrons and lovers of the turf. It is a complete record of the racing in the United States during the year 1870, with an index. It also contains the entries for stakes in 1871 and 1872, laws of racing used by the different jockey clubs, &c.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Six bands of female minstress are warbling through the country. New Orleans is perplexed about the new Varieties

theatre, as to its most suitable site. Lucy Rushton has taken her "Red Hands" to Troy, and there is no Cassandra there to warn the

The Sooty City on the Alleghany has lost Fechter and gamed Adams, who has not yet sown his "Wild Uats.

The heathen Chinee is on the war path in Massachusetts, with musical instruments of the most earsplitting kind.

Theodore Thomas and Miss Anna Mehlig will treat Philadelphia to some rare classical music on Wednesday and Thursday. Couldock and his daughter are charming the peo-

ple of Denver, and a deputation from the town of Greeley has waited upon him. Kate Field's lecture on "Charles Dickens" proved

highly remunerative in Indianapolis last week, and there are demands for it everywhere out West. Mme. Seebach played Adrienne Lecouvreur last night at the Stadt for the last time, and this evening

the fine play of "Uriel Acosta" will be presented. John Murray having killed off "Rip," is now comsitting "Treason" in the country. No one but "A Man Without a Country" (the second title of the Man Without a Country
play) could do such a thing.

Name of Davenport has given up the legitimate in the
Quaker City and treats the broadbrims to a spectacie, by way of paying the read to the "Slack

Mayor Flanders has ordered a careful survey of

Mayor Flanders has ordered a careful survey of the theatres and amusement halls in New Orieans, to see if sofficient facilities are afforded for egress in case of fire or panic from any cause.

"HAMLET" WITHOUT HAMLET.—The only parties benefited by the failure of the Nisson concert at Terre Haute are the newspapers a d the Opera House Company. The latter has already received three nights' rent, with a good prospect of a fourth might.

Henry Drayton, as the dying Marcel, in "The Huguenots, " at Boston, a few nights since, mingled dying strains and laughter-tored-ier, because a stray cut sprang across the stage and frightened a lady in a private box so that she dropped her opera glass upon the shung baid pate of the leading trombone, who rose to his feet quicker than some men pay their debts, and disorganized one of the second violins, making altogether a mirthful scene of operatic death.

Tom Thumb and his better mite are in Spain. Madame Sasse, of the Parls Grand Opers, has been anging in the "Huguenots" and the "Africaine" in Italian, at St. Petersburg, with signal success. Phelps, the English tragedian, at one time very prominent on the London boards, is reported to be

so broken in health that he cannot live long. Lorizing's opera, the "Beide Schutzen," has been revived at the Berlin Opera House, as also Gluck's "Iphigenta in Aulis," with Frau Mallinger as the

The Rustrirle Zeitung announces the success of George Sand's drama, "Le Marquis de Villemer." at Vienna. The German translation by Sonnenthal has een most skilfully written. Rubinstein, having been deprived of his commission to write an opera for the imperial Lyceum Theatre in Paris, is touring in the East. At Odessa this great artist realized the enormous sum of 2,400 roubles at two concerts.

2,490 roubles at two concerts.

The sum total of the receipts at the late Vienna Beethoven centenary festival amounted to 32,000 florins, exclusive of 5,000 florins contributed by the municipal corporation. The net profits are to be devoted to the erection of a Beethoven monument.

At Brussels M. Faure has been singing in "Guillaume Teil." "Romeo" was announced, with Mile. Miolan as Juliet. Nothing more is said at present about the revival of Herr Wagner's "Lobengrin," while the production of his "Fliegender Hollander" is postponed sine die. about the revival of while the production of is postponed sine die.

COMFORTABLY CLOTHED.

A Smart Officer and a Clever Capture-Burglar with Several Pairs of Pants On-A Gent Who Does Not Seek Notoriety.

As Roundsman Croker, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was walking down West Nineteenth street at two o'clock yesterday morning, the saw a suspicious looking character standing on the stoop of No. 143 with a big bundle under his arm. Croker thought there might be something wrong, questioned the man, who said name was John Ennis, that he resided in that house, and assured the officer that the parcel only contained old clothing belonging to himself. Croker didn't believe the tale. and arrested Ennis and took him to the station house. Mr. Ennis' parcel was examined and found to contain a quantity of new clothing. Mr. Ennis was himself examined, searched, and was (guarding himself against the rigor of the weather) found to be wearing four pairs of "pants," one pair on tor of another pair. Ennis was locked up, minus three

of another pair. Ennis was locked up, minus three pairs of the "pants."

Early yesterday morning Croker discovered that a tailor's shop, kept by August Leitheisir, at No. 40 Kast Eighteenth street, had been broken into and a quantity of clothing abstracted. Croker paid a visit to No. 143 West Nineteenth street, found a man named Theodore Johnson asseep in Ennis' bedroom, and a quantity of the stolen property lying on the bed. Croker strested Johnson and brought the clothing to "the Market," where both the prisoners were arraigned. The tailor identified the coats and several pairs of pants, &c., and Judge Cox committed the prisoners.

While the allidavit of Officer Croker was being taken Mr. Johnson expressed a wish to see the Herald reporter. The representative of that paper was quite willing to be interviewed, and the interview proceeded as follows:—

Mr. Johnson See here, and the second of the coats and the interview proceeded as follows:—

Mr. Johnson See here, and the second of the coats and the interview proceeded as follows:—

view proceeded as follows:—
Mr. Johnson—See here; ain't you a reporter?
REPORTEE—Yes, sir.
Mr. Johnson—Yes, but that ain't what I mean. in't you a reporter for the HEBALD!

Mr. Johnson—Yes, but that ain't what I mean. Ain't you a reporter for the Herally. Beporter—Yes (very short this time).

Johnson—Well, look here, of course you know Pm innocent? Well, I am innocent, any way, and I don't want you to put my name in the paper, as it will harm me.

Reporter—But there are many other gentlemen here, representatives of the press, who are sure to report lins case.

Johnson—Oh, I don't give a damn for all of them; but I don't want my name in the Herall.

It is needless to say that Mr. Johnson's wish or demand was compiled with.

It is also fair to state that the only evidence against Johnson (who does not desire notoriety) is the fact of his being a room mate of Ennis, and the additional fact of several articles of clothing being found on his bed, when their legitlimate abode was the tailor's shop No. 40 East Eighteenth street. Judge Cox committed both the innocent (?) Mr. Johnson and the nonchalant Mr. Ennis fer trail. Ennis has already seen the interior of the State Prison.

Shortly before two o'clock, yesterday, John Ryan, a man forty years of age, while at work in the sawmill of William Manzers, Forty-fourth street, North river, was almost instantly killed by being struck with a piece of wood which flow from the saw with great violence. Deceased was carried to the resi-dence of his sister, 457 West Fortieth street. Coroner Hermann will hold an inquest to day.

MONSTERS ON THE DEEP.

The Atrocious Conduct on Board the Neptune.

More Particulars About the Case-Suffering and Cruelty-Statement of Captain Peabody-The Case in the Courts.

"There is nothing that runs on the land but swims in the sea"-and certainly it would appear from recent developments that some of the brutality which is held in check on land, either by a deep-seated awe of society's dreadful scowl or a mortal dread of the fron hand of the law, gives free reins to its grossness on the deep and becomes a hideous monster; its unbridled passions sweeping all before them; no barrier to stop the way they give full vent to all their fury. The polished mask of urbanity and politeness worn on shore is rudely flung aside at sea, and the

GLARING SKELLTON OF THE BEAST in all its deformity stands forth in bold outline, striking terror into the hearts of its crouching victims. They do not see the gratified smile with which the owner's hand is grasped; but they feel the infurate lash upon their backs or the brutal club that knocks them senseless. When the terrible Inquisition was in force and men were tortured to reveal the knowladge they were supposed to posses those which seemed the most insignificant punishments were the severest. The most refined and exquisite cruelties are those that from a pin's point etincelate throughout the body, making a man to wince and groan from the sharp needle pains that shoot through every nerve and artery. The whack of a marling spike, the dull, heavy thud of a belaying pin, though they leave a bruised or discolored mark, a man scarcely feels them in a moment of excitement.

POIGNANT TWINGING OF A FROST-BITE could goad a man to madness by its prolonged

Out upon the broad expanse of sea the entire responsibility-the whole control-is centred in the commander. He guides the insensate destinies of the ship, the safety of all the souls on board depend on him. To his care is confided enormous wealth, and in his experience men place unbounded fatth. Wnen this man so trusted, so implied in, makes of the narrow precincts of his vessel a pandemenium for most infertor under his command (for it is well understood the immediate subordinate officers enthusiastically emulate the conduct of the captain) and transforms himself into an archdevil, standing on the quarter deck making the men dance to the fire of their own suffering, and, needless of their agony, drives them on to labor they are unfit for. It is time such doings had the broad light of day let in upon them with a full force; and if these thhuman brutes cannot be "whipped naked through the world," they must, at least, meet the scorn of every honest man for their ATROCIOUS CONDUCT.

It is not alone the captain of the good ship Neptune that has abominably used his men. The mate and second mate, relishing his delightful example, have done their utmost to carry out the amiable disposition of the skipper. According to the story of the men who are now laid up in hospital the severest of their trials began one morning some three week ago. On the previous evening it commenced to snow and freeze at about six or seven o'clock, thick particles of frozen snow latting fast over the sing tarcughout the might. In the morning the yards, foot ropes and rigging were covered with rough, hard fee, and about eight or nine o'clock the ORDERED THEM ALOFT.

ORDERED THEM ALOFT.

This the men say was cattrely unnecessary, as the ship was in good sailing order at the time, and if he had only waited until the afternoon the sun at midday would have metted all the ice which had gathered, and they could have gone aloft and done their duty without entailing upon themselves all the misery they have suffered since; besides, they aliege they were only ordered into the righting to put the vessel into snipshape, which could very well have waited. One man Johnson was sent out on the jibboom, and into the rigging to put the vessel into shipshape, which could very well have waited. One may gloin son) was sent out on the libboom, and though he complained his footing was insecure and he could take no hold with his mands, winch were bitten by the frost, they kept him there sutil his work was done. The men all complained to the captain that they were frostbitten, but he took no notice and kept them steadily at work. Johnson, speasing for himself and the others yesterday in the first ward of the Centre Street Hospital, stated when he went aft to show the captain his hands he put some kind of salve on them that

MADE THE RAW PLESH EUEN
and stink to such an extent that when he went below the stench was unbearable, and he was orliged to leave the forecastle and come on deck again, and holding his hands extended from him, resting on whatever happened to be near, try and

SNATCH A LITTLE SLEEP STANDING, leaning against the windlass or the bulwarks. On going below the heat maddened them, because of the heat maddened them, because of the quick transition from the extreme cola to the heavy, confined atmosphere of their berths, and threy were anable to sleep a moment. Still the captain made them take their regular watch and turn at the wheel, although with every livist of it they left a portion of the sain and raw flesh upon the handles as they passed away from them.

One poor wretch, more unfortunate than the rest, called Francis Alboy and a native of Bermuda, whose

PEET WERE HORRIBLY MUTILATED,

The made the past, which has given rise to maxiety on the native on the authorities, who state that the reserve supply sonly sufficient for five days consumption at the rate now current. The Engineer of the water Department yesterday submitted the subjoined at the reserve supply sufficient for five days consumption at the rate now current. The Engineer of the water Department yesterday submitted the subjoined at the reserve supply sufficient for five days consumption at the rate now current. The Engineer of the water Depart

One poor wretch, more unfortunate than the rest, called Francis Alboy and a native of Bermuda, whose

PEFF WERE HORRIBLY MUTILATED,
was obliged to get up on deck at midnight in bad weather, piercingly cold, and hobble his way along the deck, ankle deep in salt water, without shoes, forced to grasp the stancheons and rigging to support himself from the agony of his feet.

Another man, named Williams, who was suffering so severely with his arms that he could not leave his berth, the captain came and pulies out of bed, forcing him to stand on the poop for four hours, as he was entirely incapacitated for work.

Gilbert Magies states that a formight before the ship entered port they were on the main yardarm one night stowing the mainsail, and because he couldn't grasp the canvas quies enough the second mate kicked him. This officer is described by the eight men now in nospital as being only second to the captain in his brufal treatment of them. He has kicked him. This officer is described by the eight men now in nospital as being only second to the captain in his brufal treatment of them. He has several of them during the voyage. As another instance of inhumanity they were subjected to, William Oniver says last Thursday night the ship was just putting about and as they couldn't get in the slack of the braces fast enough the yards swing back, when the second mate got in a towering passion, and, he being the nearest, got knocked down.

Another man complained that the captain beat him severely for using some scraped potatoes as a poultice to his wounds when the captain had ordered linseed meal for him.

All the men insist there was no necessity for forcing them to work in their condition, as the ship worked the passage out with eighteen men and had twenty-five hands coming home.

William Brown and another seaman have entered civil suits in the Marine Court to recover damages for crueites inflicted on them by Captain Peabody and his mates, on board the Neptune. Brown has also made affidavit before Commissioner Shields t

ociock to Believue Hospital.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.
Captain Feabody, master of the ship Neptune, called at the Herald office yesterday afternoon to explain his conduct towards the crew on the voyage, out from Liverpool. He denies all the statements made by the men, and declares he didn't abuse them in any way whatever. The men, he says, get frost-bitten while standing about the ship. He had no difficulty with any of them except one who tried to get excused from duty because he

HAD A BOIL ON HIS ARM.

This man he compelled by force to go on the look-out. The greater number of the men got injured through their own fault and by endeavoring to shirk their work. There were but seven passengers on board, and the law did not compel him to have a doctor with that number. There was always a sufficient supply of medicines. Those men who were injured had their wounds poulticed and dressed, and the very best care was taken of them.

The captain further states that had ne supposed any of the men were ill on board the Neptune when he went ashore on Saturday he would have taken care of them.

The Case of the Neptune's Officers in the United States Commissioners' Court.

The charge of cruelty alleged against Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, which has startled the community as another terrible outrage at sea came up yesterday before Commissioner Shields, who went to the City Park Hespital and took the depositions of two of the seamen of the Neptune, plying between New York and Liverpool, and who made affidavit that they were cruelly beaten by the captain on the recent voyage to this port. William Olliver, a negro, deposes that about the 1st of February one of the mates struck him with the yardarm. Edward Reice, also a negro, states that on the 1st of February flin Laptain and the first mate, Bartlett S. Mayo, beat him with their fists and threw him out of toe cabin. Relee further states that repeatedly the capian sent for him to go to the cabin, and that when he got there the capiain ordered all other persons out and

then best him, there being no witnesses to the fact except the assailer and the assailed.

William Brown, a white man, who had been a sailor oa the ship, has made a deposition that he saiso was beaton in a cruel manner by the captain and the first mate, they having struck him with their fists and on the head with a beinying pin.

Upon these depositions Commissioner Shields issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain Peabody, and Mayo, first mate, and Shields, second mate of the Neptune, which is now moored at the foot of Beekman street, near fullon Ferry. The warrant was entrusted for execution to Deputy Marsaals Crowley and Robinson. They proceeded to the vessel, but did not find the captain. They, however, succeeded in arresting the mates, who, on being taken ashore, were greeted by cries from a large crowd of people—"Hang the son of —..." "Here is a rope for you."

About five o'clock last evening the mates were

a rope for you."

About five o'clock last evening the mates were brought before Commissioner Stilwell (in the absence of Commissioner Shields, who had just gone home), and held in default of ball in the sum of \$5,000 each to await an examination to-day.

The first mate stated that he never struck any of the men, and that he had given his own clothes to some of them, who had gone ashore with them on their backs. He wanted to have an examination as soon as possible, as he did not like to lie in jail.

The Commissioner—If Commissioner Shields can hold an examination to-morrow (Tuesday) you will

hold an examination to-morrow (Tuesday) you wil

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Street Lighting too Costly a Luxury-A Reduction Recommended-An Appropriation

At the stated session of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, held yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from Mayor Kalbiteisch, calling the attention of that body to the urgent necessity of speedy action relative to curtailing the expense of lighting the streets. At the expiration of the preceding year there was a deficiency of nearly \$200,000 on this account, which had to be raised in the budget. To defray the expenses of the current year \$550,000 has been raised in the taxes, and unless the subject receives immediate attention the Mayor says "we may look for another deficiency of about \$200,000." This amount will swell the amount of

"we may look for another dendency of about \$200,000." This amount will swell the amount of money to be raised to pay for LIGHTING THE STREETS, to be put in the next annual budges, to nearly one million of dollars. From 1849, the time gas was instroduced into the city, up to 1802, a system of partial lighting of the streets prevailed. "A reduction in the expense might be made, it is set forth, by not lighting all the lamps on streets where they are in too close proximity, or where they are scarcely needed at all, on Third and other streets," On the principal business streets the lighting could be delayed until the time of closing the stores, and thus a considerable saving be made. "A reduction of the size of the burners may prove sufficient to accomplish the object." A competent person, it is suggested, should be employed by the city to satisfy the Board that the quantity of gas paid for is really consumed; and also that the quality comes up to the required standard. The city pays \$14,000 per annum for repairing lamps. This sum, his Honor believes, would be reduced one-half, if not two-thirds, if the matter was thrown open to consupction.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas to report some plan to keep the expenditures within the limit of the appropripar-

on Lamps and Gas to report some plan to keep the expenditures within the limit of the approprioriation, \$500,000.

tion, \$500,000.

At a previous meeting of the Board the Water and Sewerage Commission sent in a communication asking for an appropriation of \$375,000 for the purpose of completing the work on some sewers, constructing a pond, repairing engines, &c. Yesterday the appropriation was granted. THE FENIAN RECEIVION.

Alderman NoLAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the officers in charge of the respective public buildings to display the flags and banners from the staffs on Thursday next in honor of the reception to be given on that-day by the city

of the reception to be given on that day by the cist to the Irish patriots.

Alderman Clancy, chairman of the Committee on Fernan Reception, stated that it was proposed and arrangements had been made to give a banquet to the excles of Erm at the Pierrepont House on

Thursday evening, after the Preference House on Thursday evening, after the procession. Three thousand dollars has been subscribed as a fund for the latter purpose. Of this sum \$1,600 was donated by the Democratic General Committee of Kings county and \$1,000 by the members of the Board of Aldermen.

THE BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

A Searcity of Water Anticipated-Measures to Prevent It-Only Twelve Feet of Water in the Reservoir.

There is at the present time a depth of only twelve feet of water in the Ridgewood Reservoir, instead of twenty feet, the ordinary measure. Notwithstanding there has been a constant flow of water from the Long Island springs a steady decrease has been ap-

Treated by His Newark Brethreu-They Invite Him to Speak and Then Want to Kuow if He is an Impostor-Salt as a Hamanizing Agent.
The clergymen of Newark are great sucklers for

etiquette, but the etiquette is of a very peculiar character, a type that the French would p term outre. Yesterday, in accordance witg previous invitation, Rev. Dr. Cather, an eminent English divine, and agent of the English Christian Moral Science Association, met the clergymen of Newark in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church for the purpose of giving them his views on the association he represented, and the best way of advancing the objects thereof. Besides the clergymen there was present a sprinkling of prominent laymen. Scarcely was the meeting organized when Rev. Dr. Findley, who for several weeks past, along with Dr. Fish, has been A SILENT PARTNER

in the Hammond revival movement, arose and suggested that the correspondent of a religious paper in Belfast, Ireland, had stated that Dr. Cather was not what he represented himself-the agent of the English association. Dr. Fish then jumped up and said that it seemed to him very wrong to place their visitor in such an unpleasant position just then. He thought the best thing to do would be to appoint a committee to examine the Doctor's credentials. To this Dr. Cather responded that while he appreciated the kindly motive of Dr. Fish, and was willing to meet any investigation of the charges anonymously preferred, at any proper time and place, either before individuals or before a committee, he could not regard this assembly as a court of judicatore, with authority to pass upon him, and he thought that the charges should not have been alluded to in his absence when he could just as well havd been sent for and an explanation asked for. He did not recognize the authority of the meeting to make visitor in such an unpleasant position just then.

He did not recognize the authority of the meeting to make

A PERSONAL MATTER of what was not a personel matter, and said that even if the charges were true, which he denied, that the principles he advocated were none the less valuable. After some further discussion the Doctor addressed the assemblage. He hoped that those who had not lost faith in a fellow worker would pray for him. His object was, he said, to bring Christian moral science into New Jersey. The way things were done in England was to bring people together at a social meal. He thought

EATING SALT TOGETHEE had a humanizing influence, and it would have made him happy if he had caten salt with some of his audience, so that he could have found himself in some sort under the protection of their hospitality. This timely rebuke was hugely relished by the majority of those present, and applause might have been induiged in but for the somore, religious character of the building and most of its clerical occupants. After the Doctor had explained the workings of the association in England, and delivered himself of an address that pleased all, Dr. Findley again rose and brought forward the

UNPLEASANT CHARGES, insisting that the accused should be afforded an opportunity to defend himself. The Doctor himself, after others had protested against bringing the matter up, said he would not be tried by a miscellaneous meeting, but as's clergman of the Methodist Church he could alone be tried by his peers, and to their judgment he would willingly submit. This brought the meeting to a close.

Mrs. Dr. Jones gave the introductory to a course of lectures on "Physiology, Health and Disease," in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large audience. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and full of excellent thought. Mrs. Dr. Jones has one of the finest apparatus in the country—a beautiful collection of manikins and papier mache preparations and she well understands the subject of which she treats.